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List cont'd

4. 1925 Class,

econd Phase			
25 September 1945 Third Phase	plus students, teachers, those wounded three to and pre-1938 in of owner classe	imes, ductees	By the end c. 1945
1 (1TT C 1 (100)			
20 March 1946	6	1/15 to 1927.	May to September 1946
Fourth Phase	· (X) · *	*	
23 October 1916	1	1922	November 1946 to January 1947
Fifth Phase			•
h February 1947	2	1923 and 1924	March to June 1947
Sixth 'Phase			
16 Harch 1948	"Completion of the demobiliza- tion of older classes, with the Armed Forces to consist pri- marily of the 1926 and 1927 classes"	First small contingents of the 1925 class	Allogedly by the end of March 1948, but actually staggered Antil June 1950

3. The last demobilization phase was officially announced in My 1948, by which date EM and NCOs, except reenlistees, of all classes older than, and including, the 1924 class had actually been discharged. Fowever, the discharge of the 1925 class which, according to the Sixth Demodilization Decree, was to be completed by 31 March 1946, did not take place. The soldiers of this class, especially those on occupation duty, were retained in service, in some cases until June 1950. The following paragraph is an analysis to determine: the actual time of discharge of those personnel of the 1925 through 1927 classes who served during the war.

Discharge of Har Veterans Upon Completion of the Official Demobilization,

The evaluation of 14 Soviet documents, mostly army letters, resulted in the following picture regarding the discharge of the 1925 class inducted during and after January 1943: EM in the U.S.S.R. were discharged during the period from February 1948 to the fall of 1949; EH on occupation duty during the period from October 1949 to June 1950; NCOs, excluding reenlistees, during the period from the fall of 1949 to the fall of 1950. 1926 Class. Nine Soviet original documents evaluated with regard to the discharge of the 1926 class, inducted during and after July 1943, indicated that El in the U.S.S.H. were discharged Juing the period from the fall of 1949 to March 1950; All on occupation duty during the period from March to October 1950; and ECOs from September 1970 to February 1951.

1927 Class. The evaluation of 8 Soviet documents as to the discharge of the 1927 class, inducted during and after April 1984, disclosed that El in the U.S.S.H. were discharged during the period from September 1950 to May 1951; and Mi on occupation duty during the period from February 1951, to July 1951, with the discharges possibly not yet completed. Discharges of MCOs have not been determined, but may have started in the U.S.S.R. in the summer of 1951.

Conscription of Young Classes in the U.S.S.R.

5. Forty-three Soviet documents contained data on the induction of the 1928 through 1931 classes in the U.S.S.R. Another document of January 1951 listed the personnel of a mechanized regiment with regard to classes, and confirmed the analysis of the draft situation.

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Tarch 1915 mainly in the fall of 1948 and the spring of 1949; and the rest during the period from October 1949 to January 1950.

(Evaluation of 9 documents).

1929 Class. The first contingents were inducted in the spring and fall of 1949, but inductions were carried out mainly during the period from February to April 1950. (Evaluation of 12 documents).

1930 Class. The first contingents were inducted during the period from January to June 1950 but mainly during the period from January to June 1950 but mainly during the period from October to December 1950. (Evaluation of 15 documents).

1931 Class. The first contingents were inducted in the fall of 1950 but mainly in the spring of 1951. The rest will possibly be inducted to the fall of 1951. (Evaluation of 7 documents).

Conclusions as to the Present -annover Status.

- 6. The Soviet High Command tacitly repealed the decree of 1 October 1941 which lowered the draft age to 17, and, immediately upon the end of the war, resumed inductions in accordance with the Universal Military Service Law of 1939, i.e., in general, the induction of the 19-year-old and the 18-year-old graduates from intermediate schools. Inductions, which were behind schedule during the transition from war strength to posse strength, were on schedule again for the first time in the fall of 1910, when most of the 1930 class was inducted. The prewar practice of annual inductions during the period from 15 September to 15 October was all and oned in favor of inductions of a class in two phases, namely in the fall and spring.
- 7. The composition of the EM and NCO personnel of the Soviet Army as of August 1951 is believed to have been the following:
 - U.S.S.R. EM of the 1928 through 1930 classes and most of the 1931 class; and NCOs of the 1927 through 1929 classes, with the 1927 class possibly being discharged.
 On Occupation Duty. Remaining EM of the 1927 class (the class may be considerly discharged), EM of the 1928 through 1930 classes, and first contingents of the 1931 class; and NCCs of the 1927 through 1929 classes.
- 8. The exchange of soldiers in the Soviet Zone of Germany in June and early July 1951 is believed to have affected EM dischargees of the 1927 class and recruits, primarily of the 1931 class.
- 9. The induction situation since the fall of 1950 can be considered as functioning in accordance with the Universal Military Service Law, where—as discharges have been considerably behind schedule. Even if the discharge of the 1928 class starts an the fall of 1951, it would be behind schedule by six months to one year in regard to length of service, and by 11 aonths to two years in regard to classes. To compensate for the personnel retained in active service an estimated 35 to 10 percent of the classes due for induction are at coverent relegated to the industry and sounted to Reserve Category II.
- 10. The J.S.S.R. is capable of maintaining the present extraordinarily high peace strength of the army, namely count 3,200,000 men, if it continues screduled inductions and discharges of the 1929 through 1932 classes. Each of these classes averages 1,700,000 to 1,900,000 able-bodied men. Writever, the number of the physically fit of the subsequent classes continually decreases and reaches a low of 200,000 men by 1962. Consecuently, if the U.S.S.R. intends to maintain a peace army as strong is that of today for a protracted period, the term of nervice will have to be extended.

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There have already been some indications that the two-year termorescribed for Soviet Army enlisted soldiers by the Universal Hilitary Law may have been prolonged for soldiers of special branches, such as the artillery and tank arm. However, there have been no official press releases on an extension of the term of service.

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